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5-1935

The Prairie View Standard - May 1935 - Vol. XXVI No. 9

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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Recommended Citation

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. (1935). The Prairie View Standard - May 1935 - Vol. XXVI No. 9., *Vol. XXVI No. 9* Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers/69>

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stated that the cabins sometimes had rude floors. House slaves lived in the house of the master, but slept on the floor, winter and summer."

Clothes
Miss Rosa B. Johnson of the Minden Class, giving the experience of one ex-slave, Lee Henderson, "just as they were handed to her by him" says:

"Slaves wore heavy grade of cotton material made at home into garments. This material was very comfortable in the mild season; extremely hot when the season reached its hottest part; and very cold in the cold season of the year. Of course, they were bound to suffer. They were forced to adjust themselves to situations as best they could."

Another student speaking of his father's experiences in slavery says: "My father wore very coarse clothes made of crocus."

James Smith of the Bastrop Class gives 85 year-old Mrs. Rhiner Gardner's description of slave clothing:

"The clothing of the slaves was as crude as the rest of the things which they were used to (accustomed.) All of their garments were made of heavy canvas. Some of their garments were dyed, and some were not. It was not uncommon for the little boys and girls to have a one piece garment made out of crocus bag (sack) by cutting a hole in the center of the bottom for the head and one in each side for the arms. The children wore no shoes until they were large enough to work. All the shoes for the slaves were coarse and hard. Every plantation maintained a cobbler to keep in repair the shoes which were worn by the slaves."

In this same vein continues: "The slaves wore a coarse kind of cloth called homespun. In the winter the men and women were given a coarse kind of shoe made from horse hide. They were so hard that they would rub the skin from the feet. The children did not get shoes."

Lue Taylor told the writer that the women on her master's farm in Jefferson County, Miss. were given two dresses at Christmas time. W. S. Miles (born in 1854) told the writer in the Spring of 1930 that on his master's plantation in Pike Co., Ala. slaves wore homespun and very coarse red russet shoes. The little boys wore heavy linen dresses and Wahoo hats made from the barks of trees. Miles further stated that clothes were issued as needed; and upon occasions of marriage, slaves "dressed out fine in their own clothes."

For church wear and for the new parties allowed to the slaves, calico and broad striped gingham dresses were occasionally allowed to the women.

It is to be supposed that house slaves were dressed much better than others, yet

MADAM JESSIE COVINGTON DENT APPEARS IN PIANO RECITAL AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

The College Auditorium was packed recently when Madam Jessie Covington Dent, formerly of Houston, but now of New Orleans, appeared in piano recital at Prairie View State College. Madam Dent was applauded at the close of each number on the program and was often compelled to return to the stage and bow acknowledgement.

Madam Dent is a musician of extensive training and education. She possesses gifts of rare musical talents and tastes, capable of superior performance in rich technique of the piano. She is thoroughly classical and plays the accepted music of the ages with unusual ease, charm and grace.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED IN THE TEXAS INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE OF COLORED SCHOOLS—1934-1935

Anderson, Austin, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Coleman, Collins, Colorado, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Dewitt, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin.

Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Galveston, Grayson, Grimes, Guadalupe, Gregg, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Henderson, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jasper, Jefferson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Madison.

Marion, Matagorda, McLennan, Milam, Morris, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nolan, Panola, Polk, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Runnels, Rusk, Shackelford, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Travis, Upshur, Upton, Van Zandt, Walker, Waller, Washington, Wharton, Williamson, Wilson, Wood.

We are gratified to note that Colored schools in the above eight-four counties became bona fide members of the League this year. We recognize and appreciate the cooperation of both the county and city superintendents, as well as the teachers themselves. The League is not only growing year by year; but it is proving, more and more, that it is a worthy factor in the program of the educational system of the state. The athletic and literary activities of the league, unquestionably, re-act for the better in all phases of child life in our public schools.

this idea is not brought out directly in the accounts.

Details of issuing clothes are omitted which is perhaps to be expected of those who were not past the adolescent stage during the period which they describe.

Clothes of the slaves were cleaned and mended at night on Sundays or if the master was very kind, Saturday for the women and Saturday evening for the men.

THE HITCH TO HISTORY

(Continued from page 1)

rights might well doff his hat when he passes the humblest schoolhouse.

It has been a long road, and there is a long task yet ahead to build better, without and within. One of the great present tasks is in fact to make education and mere information keep pace with each other. We need now more and more to keep our eyes on the problem of the values of real education. We hardly yet realize fully what public education means, what its value is in the long history of the growth of civilization. And what do we mean by this phrase, the growth of civilization? It is not mere words. It stands for facts, whether the facts pertain to economics, to politics, or to religion as it touches economics or politics. The road still stretches so far ahead that sometimes it seems as though little advance has been made, but readers of history and students who have watched the spread of education know better. In spite of temporary set-backs, the democratic idea has grown and spread, and it seems sure to continue to grow and spread. It is the schoolhouse on the hill, at the cross-roads, on the city corner that leads the way. This is something to bear in mind when we consider the use of public funds. The public school is the happiest illustration of the use of the money of all the people for the good of all the people. It is the incarnation of democratic ideal, which is, we may venture to add, in its essence both an outgrowth and a fruitage of a religious ideal.

—Virginia Journal of Education.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOLDS CONFERENCE HERE

Prairie View, May 13.—The Christian Conference, conducted by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church, held a three-day session, May 6-8, with Senior students of Prairie View State College. Mrs. T. M. Cunningham, Ft. Worth, was president, and Mrs. L. L. Mahan, Houston, was chairman of the conference.

The schedule for daily consideration by conference was as follows:

- (a) Training for worship; (b) Youth guidance; (c) Bible hour; (d) Parliamentary law; (e) Religious education; (f) Recreation for health.

The principal lecturers at the conference were Mesdames T. M. Cunningham, Edith Bowman, D. L. Johnston and M. A. Johnson.

Principal H. F. Banks
The Prairie View Standard

The Hitch To History

By Dr. J. H. Dillard

We school people are so busy with our many present pressing and practical problems that we have little time for thinking how and why our work began, how and why we are here on this job of trying to educate all the children of all the people, yet it is well sometimes to glance back to first principles and the beginnings of things. This is a very different proposition from that of looking back with excessive respect for the past. It is just the opposite. It simply takes us back to show how our work hitches on to history and to the changes in human relations.

Through all the story that tells the development of civilization there is one broad, evident fact, namely, that in the early times there seems to have been no conception of the rights of the individual man. The democratic idea which regards the value of man as man did not exist nor was there thought of change. It seemed all right that most of mankind should remain in more or less undiminished ignorance and dependence. Gradually arose faint beginnings of doubt. The lesson we read is this, that the conditions changed as ignorance diminished and knowledge grew.

In his story of civilization Buckle says, "We have found reason to believe that the growth of civilization is due to the progress of knowledge, and that the progress of knowledge depends on the number of truths which the human intellect discovers, and on the extent to which they are diffused." This last clause, "the extent to which they are diffused," contains the thought of which the ancients had little or no conception. In fact little attention was paid until recent times to the diffusion of knowledge among all the people. The recognition of such an idea as an element in civilization is a modern conception.

It was this increasing recognition of the need for the spread of knowledge that brought into being the schoolhouse that stands somewhere near most of our homes today. It is a long way from the ignorance of the masses of peoples of some thousands of years ago to the chances for knowledge which now are near at hand for our children. It is a long way from Babylon to the modern schoolhouse. If we could realize all the significance of the schoolhouse, if we could realize how the very meaning of the word civilization is concentrated there perhaps we would think with deeper reverence of the very building, however humble it might be. Every man who values human freedom and human

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Mr. Walton Waller Makes Distinguished Record At Iowa State

By Napoleon Bonaparte Edward

Among the distinguished students who will no doubt graduate in June from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, will be Mr. Walton Waller of Texas. For four years, Mr. Waller has been a student at Iowa College, enrolling there the next session following his graduation at Prairie View State College with the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. In June, Iowa State College will confer upon him the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine.

During the entire four years at Ames, Mr. Walton Waller has ranked among the first students of his class. Reports disclose that during this time he was placed on the "Honor Roll" six times for excellence in scholarship, and as a worthy representative of the finest traditions of that famous institution. In further recognition of his ability, upon the high ground of superior scholarship, Mr. Waller has been elected member of the Gamma Sigma Delta, the honor society of agriculture at Iowa State College. In a copy of a letter to Mr. Waller, which came to the Editor of the Standard, Mr. J. B. Peterson, secretary, among other things said: "It affords me great pleasure to notify you that you have been elected to membership in the Gamma Sigma Delta, the honor society of agriculture. Membership in this organization is purely honorary in nature and it is with genuine appreciation of your worthiness that you have been unanimously selected." In another statement, Mr. Peterson said: "If you should desire the Gamma Sigma Delta Key, and it is highly desirable that all members have these keys, you may sign a key card at the initiation ceremonies and one will be ordered for you."

Mr. Walton Waller is the son of Professor and Mrs. C. H. Waller. He is a native

(Continued on page 3)

ANNUAL HOME ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

The first annual Home Economics Conference will be held at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, June 10-15, 1935. Each Home Economics teacher is invited to attend. All who plan to attend are earnestly requested to notify Miss E. C. May, Director of Home Economics at Prairie View State College. This is most important. For further information, write the same address.

Dr. F.D. Patterson Grateful As President-Elect Of Tuskegee

The election of Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson as president of Tuskegee Institute was commended by the Cabinet and a committee with plenary power was appointed to draft an appropriate letter congratulating the president-elect. The letter and the reply of Dr. Patterson follow:

Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson
President-elect
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Dear Sir:

The Executive Cabinet of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College of Texas, in regular session, April 15, officially commended your election to the Presidency of Tuskegee Institute, the famous institute founded by Booker T. Washington, the great champion of social and civic rights, no less than industrial education for his people.

Realizing that you are an alumnus of this college, the Principal, faculty, student body, the alumni and ex-students, by these presents, express their pride and gratification in your selection, as well as your acceptance of the challenge to head that renowned institution, to meet its increasing opportunities and responsibilities, and to carry forward its finest traditions which have been strengthened and preserved by Dr. Robert Russa Moton.

Your excellent training here at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, at Iowa State College and Cornell University, your persistent industry and unimpeachable character, confirmed in the discharge of your obligations in the past, reassure us that you will not only wear gracefully the mantle of your distinguished predecessors, now falling upon your shoulders; but under your administration, Tuskegee Institute will continue to grow and expand in usefulness and service in the cause of popular education for our own people and the world at large.

Most respectfully,

The Executive Cabinet Committee
E. B. Evans, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, chairman; J. J. Abernethy, Director Division of Mechanic Arts; Napoleon B. Edward, Executive Secretary.

Mr. N. B. Edwards, Secretary
Executive Committee
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas
My dear Mr. Edwards:

Please extend to Prairie View State College
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The Prairie View Standard

Published monthly during the school year except July and August by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1911, at the postoffice at Prairie View, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

W. Rutherford BanksPrincipal
Napoleon B. Edward.....Executive Secretary

Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 103, Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.

Sudscription - 50 Cents Per Year

Notice to Contributors

The Standard requests all professionals as well as the public in general to send articles for publication directly to the editor.

AFTER GRADUATION, WHAT?

With the near approach of spring and the commencement season, many parents and friends are looking forward with great joy to their attendance upon the graduating exercises of our high schools and colleges from which our young people are graduating in increasingly large numbers. In fact, the large number of graduates is becoming a liability rather than an asset. The professions which absorbed them readily a few decades ago are crowded. There are more teachers by far than there are demands for them. They are taking on only a few employees in that kind of service which requires civil service examinations. Only people who are burdened with dependents upon them can be employed in the few vacancies which arise from time to time for various causes.

If there ever was a time when both parents and young people should be thoughtful about education, it is NOW. Unless our educated young people discover that their education fits them for something besides "white collar employment," their future is not at all assuring. Our educated young people must begin to think in term of entering those vocations in life in which they make their own jobs.

—The Oklahoma Eagle

No doubt the above paragraphs are from the pen of Editor Theodore Baughman. Editor Baughman is a man of broad vision and sound judgment and his articles are always worthy of serious consideration.

Here at Prairie View State College, Principal W. R. Banks and the faculty have been and are now giving earnest attention to the vital questions discussed. Studies have been made and statistics have been compiled reflecting practically all phases of Negro life. The statistics afford a basis for attacking and aiding in the

solution of the economic problems with which we are confronted.

No longer can the masses of our learned people solely depend upon the "little red school house beside the road" to earn a living and a livelihood. No longer may our careers, as a whole, profitably begin and end in the school room. We must pioneer in the various industrial fields, opening businesses and enterprises affording more avenues of employment.

The Standard believes this can and must be done by forming partnerships, pooling our capital, and establishing sundry corporations projected upon safe and intelligent bases.

DR. HUGHES ADVOCATES ABUNDANT LIFE IN SERMON

"I have come that they have life, and that they have it more in abundance" was the text preached to the college, recently, by Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, director of the ministerial training division of the M. E. Church, South.

Following introduction by Rev. Lee C. Phillip, college Chaplain, Dr. Hughes chose for his subject, "Not years to life, but life to years", and among other things said: "Nobody wishes to die. People want to live, no matter who and where they are. No matter how poor and friendless, they want to live. Normal people do not end their own existence. They want life."

Discussing how science has contributed to the health of the people, Dr. Hughes said: "Science has done a great deal for us in the field of health. I am looking at people here today who will live fifteen years longer than those who lived fifty years ago. The span of life has been increased fifteen years. What will you do with these fifteen years? Some are working to fill them with noble deeds and achievements. Others are working to have more fun, more frolic, more of the earthly pleasures. Life is living to some great purpose, though under pain and hardships and amidst sorrows. Yet if we live in touch with Jesus, we will have life, and have it abundantly."

"In speaking of our own people," said the distinguished minister, "in spite of depression, our colleges have large enrollments. We are sticking through, although there is little hope for employment after graduation. However, there are too many good timers among us living easy lives, empty shells clad in fine clothes, night prowlers and all-day sleepers. Not all, but there are too many of us that way. We must build an economic foundation, and as you go back into your communities, you should be missionaries to this end."

In closing his pathetic appeal to the audience who sat charmed under his dramatic persuasion, Dr. Hughes said wherever Jesus has entered the lives of people, they have gone the right way. God does things

MORE THAN 3,000 WITNESS JUDGING AND LEAGUE CONTESTS

Contestants from practically 900 schools and their sponsors held a three-days session at Prairie View State College beginning Thursday and closing Saturday, April 20. More than 3,000 people from every section of the State attended the various events.

The weather was fair on the first day when the joint contests in Home Economics and Vocational Agriculture were held under the supervision of Miss E. C. May, director of the division of Home Economics, and Professor L. A. Potts, director of the division of Agriculture. Prizes amounting to several hundred dollars in value were awarded the winners in the auditorium during the night session.

Friday morning was given over mainly in the registration of contestants in the Interscholastic League. But a steady rain from early morning until night made it impossible to hold the athletic contests scheduled for Class B and Class C schools that day. However, early Saturday morning with fair weather, all these contests were held, giving way to the contests for Class AA and Class A schools. So eager was the interest in the contests and results that practically all visitors remained over during the previous night.

During almost all of Saturday afternoon, the contestants in Class AA and Class A schools vied with each other in the various athletic contests—track and field. Saturday night prizes were awarded all winners in Class AA and Class A schools.

Principal W. R. Banks, state executive secretary of the Texas Interscholastic League of Colored Schools, presided during the sessions of the State Meet. Professor C. H. Waller, local chairman, assisted by members of the faculty, directed the details of the local program, governing the various events and activities of the league.

A "YARD-STICK" OF EFFICIENCY

By Prof. Chas. E. Carpenter, M. L.
Head, Department of Romance Languages,
Prairie View State College

The merit of a teacher is measured not by the amount of matter which he exposes to his students; but by the method in which he exposes the facts.

The value of a teacher is measured not by the mental progress which he makes with his students; but by his success commensurate with his students' mental status.

in abundance, and challenges us to live abundantly. Take of your life and enrich it until it overflows in righteous abundance, making the world a better place in which to live.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON GRATEFUL AS PRESIDENT-ELECT OF TUSKEGEE

(Continued from page 1)

lege my grateful appreciation for the kind recognition taken of my election to the Presidency of Tuskegee Institute. I am more than delighted that Prairie View recognizes me as one of her sons, and am grateful for the opportunities afforded me while in attendance there.

I hope to include Prairie View in an itinerary which I shall make in order to become more familiar with the manner in which leading institutions are meeting their educational problems.

Very sincerely yours,
F. D. Patterson
Director, Agricultural Department

N.B.—I have often wondered if you are still the poet that you used to be. Among my pleasant recollections have been your rhetorical flights in the field of original poetry while pursuing my studies under you.

—Fred

Dr. Patterson is a great man. The above letter no less than his record as a student and educator discloses this fact, unmistakably. He is great in soul, great in sympathies and great in appreciation. Tuskegee Institute has for her next president a worthy successor to Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert Russa Moton.

SECRETARY MAKES GRADUATING ADDRESS AT SCHULENBURG

The address to the graduates of the Colored High School at Schulenburg, was delivered May 13 by Napoleon B. Edward, secretary. The class roll was as follows:

Edgar Jackson, Elroy Lee, Clifford Stafford, Weldon H. Thompkins, Evelyn Jewell White.

The faculty was composed of the following teachers: W. H. Thompkins, principal and director of Vocational Agriculture; Mrs. Allene Archie Adams, assistant principal and head of the Science Department; Mrs. Irene Phillips, teacher of Domestic Science; Mrs. Ruth Pediscleaux, elementary teacher and director of music; Mrs. L. V. Paige, primary teacher.

The majority of the faculty of the colored high school at Schulenburg are college graduates and the school, under the principalship of Prof. Thompkins is growing both in numbers and efficiency. The Standard congratulates him and his faculty upon the excellent work they are doing.

NEGROES TO HAVE SANITARIUM

Press reports under date of May 4 indicate that a tuberculosis hospital for Negroes of Texas is assured of establish-

MR. WALTON WALLER MAKES DISTINGUISHED RECORD AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE

(Continued from page 1)

Texan, was born at Prairie View State College, where his father, a graduate from the school of agriculture at Pennsylvania State College, served as head of the division of agriculture and is now the conspicuous leader of the agricultural extension forces for Negroes of Texas, comprising sixty-three county agents and six staff members.

Prairie View State College no less than Iowa State College is keenly gratified with the record of Mr. Walton Waller as here disclosed. Especially is there cause for gratification because his achievements have been made solely upon the basis of merit. Industrious and wide-awake in the days of his earlier youth as well as in college, we are confident that Mr. Waller will, in the future, surpass his outstanding record of the past and present. We are expecting him back to Texas after graduation. His native state needs his training and ability.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE PLANS FOR COMMENCEMENT

The fifty-sixth commencement of Prairie View State College began May 22 and closes May 27.

The program outlined for commencement was as follows:

- 1. Final examinations, May 22-25.
- 2. Home Coming and Celebration, May 25.
- 3. Baccalaureate Address, May 26.
- 4. Commencement Address, May 27.

On Home Coming Day, graduates and ex-students, within and without the state, will return to the college for their annual meeting. A re-union of the class of 1885, the first to graduate from the college will be held. The living members of this class are Prof. P. A. Stamps, principal, Colored High School, Marlin, Texas; Dr. S. W. Armstrong, physician, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Nettie Fairchild Buford, Houston, Texas; and Prof. Nat Q. Henderson, principal, Bruce School, Houston, Texas.

Professor W. R. Banks, principal of the college, will deliver the baccalaureate address. Prof. G. W. Buchanan, alumnus, and manager of the college exchange, will make the commencement address.

Speaking recently to teachers and employees in their monthly meeting, Principal Banks said: "I am well pleased with the work of the college this year, both in quantity and quality, and you have my sincere thanks and best wishes."

ment.

The bill appropriating \$200,000 to build the sanatorium has been signed by Governor James V. Allred, it was said.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF EX-SLAVES

Or Life on the Plantation as Depicted by Former Bond Servants

By JOHN BROTHER CADE, A. M.
Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas

SHELTER AND CLOTHING

Perhaps some general statements such as that which follows sets forth in the large housing conditions of Negro slaves: Slaves lived in one room log cabins with mud chimneys and dirt floors. Several of these cabins were rowed off on each side of a road a short distance from the owner's house. Such a group of houses was commonly known as the "quarters". Evidence follows in support of this general statement.

"Their chimneys were made of sticks, mud and grass. The fire places nearly took up the whole end of the cabin. The doors were cut too low for one to stand upright while walking in and out. The windows were small holes cut in the side or end of the cabin with slide shutters somewhat similar to those made for chickens to pass in and out of the hen houses. Practically, the small door was the only entrance. These quarters were built from one-half to one mile from the planter's dwelling; some were much nearer. They were mostly built in a circle, rainbow fashion . . . Sometimes holes were punched through the back of chimney fire places so that overseers (by peeping through these holes from the outside) could see when all persons were present."

"Often a cabin was built about one hundred-fifty yards from the mansion for the nigger driver to live in." In this manner he could be easily communicated with by the master.

The openings between the logs were daubed with mud. Chimneys were made of mud held together by sticks. "Generally there were no kitchens. Consequently, the cooking, if carried on at all in the cabins, was done in the big fire place. They (slaves) ate and slept in the same room.

"There was scarcely any furniture in the rude cabins. Bedsteads were made of poles connected by boring holes in each end and fastening with wooden pegs. Planks formed the springs; hay or shucks the mattress. Sometimes these crude beds were fastened to the walls of the cabins."

"Children slept on the ground upon piles of hay or corn shucks. Although a cabin rarely contained more than one room, it was as much as a single, slave family could occupy no matter how large the family grew. Often more than one family occupied a cabin. W. S. Miles of St. Joseph, La., ex-slave in Alabama, told the writer that his father's family of seven lived in one room. Persons who were slaves in a low country